

JUDGE RAPS THE SINGLE SYSTEM

(Continued from First Page.)

Life's work to the matter of bringing about reforms. A message of appreciation was ordered to be sent.

The committee on organization was named as follows: Albert Garvin, Wethersfield, Conn.; Rev. W. J. Batt, Concord Junction, Mass.; Dr. O. J. Bennett, Allegheny, Pa.; H. M. May, Madison, Wis.; Colonel A. D. Conover, Madison, Wis.; Colonel A. G. Irvine, Stony Point, Manitoba; C. V. Collins, Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Leonard, Mansfield, O.; and George L. Sehon, Louisville, Ky.

Committee on Resolutions—Fred G. Pettigrove, Madison, Judge R. V. Lowery, Washington, D. C.; Rev. J. L. Sutton, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Emma Sullivan, Toronto, Canada; and Chas. Reed, Walla Walla, Wash.

A telegram from Governor N. B. Seward of Florida, who was to have addressed the meeting, was read. In it the governor expressed regret at not being able to attend the congress. He gave urgent business engagements as reasons for his nonattendance.

President's Address.

President Milligan introduced Mr. William F. Coates, member of the board of managers of the Ohio State Penitentiary and president of the Association of Governing Boards of Penal, Reformatory and Preventive Institutions. Mr. Coates assumed the chairmanship.

He announced a complete reversal of the program, stating that Dr. Charles R. Henderson of Chicago, would be unable to attend later meetings of the association, and would deliver his address on "The German Reformatory and the Indeterminate Sentence" and that Mr. H. G. Gottfert of Madison, Wis., would speak on "State Roads."

In his opening remarks President Coates said: "This convention marks the first anniversary of the American Prison Congress and the first formal meeting of governing boards. The governing board is composed of the managers, trustees and inspectors of the penal and preventive institutions.

"Our purpose is to have a place in the discussions of papers presented which have an interest to our duties. We hope the proceedings will be of interest to our members and that they will attend future congresses. We came to learn and to take back the best thoughts and latest plans set by these papers."

Mr. Gottfert's Address.

Mr. Gottfert, superintendent of the Board of Control of Wisconsin, was introduced. "I am here as a substitute," he began, "and I regret that I have not as careful a preparation as I might have done. We all know that the State that takes the best care of crime stands highest in morality. In Wisconsin we have a single Board of Control. Some States have many boards, but this is a disadvantage, as the work is apt to get into the hands of politicians."

Mr. Gottfert asserted that the single board appoints all officers of State institutions, assumes the power of punishing prisoners and of transferring inmates from one institution to another, recommends appropriations, locates new institutions and does the purchasing. He argued that the board members spend all their time in visiting, and thus have the various charges in constant care and under constant review.

He explained that the single board is less expensive, and that it is for that reason that Wisconsin is able to send delegates to all the various association meetings. "In Wisconsin we have a single board, when it comes to State institutions," he exclaimed, "and no State will be successful until this has been done. The operations of the board are based on economy."

His System Damned.

It was near the close of his address that Mr. Gottfert said that the board has the power to send an inmate of a reformatory to the penitentiary at its discretion. In the discussion that followed a spicy colloquy took place. Judge Estill, of Omaha, Neb., arose and asked:

"Do I understand that the board in your State has the power to transfer a boy from the reformatory to the penitentiary?"

"Yes," responded the speaker.

"Then your system is damned in my mind forever," retorted the Nebraska speaker. "Experience is a better teacher than any man's judgment," answered Mr. Gottfert.

Judge Estill was quickly on his feet. "I will not send one of my boys to the reformatory," he said, "unless none of my probation officers will take charge of him. I have transferred innumerable boys to them, and the result has been for the best. I don't believe in transferring a boy from a reformatory to a pen which is worse than hell. You are making criminals."

President Coates rapped for order, and asked that the discussion cease, as the program was lengthy and would have to be carried out.

Prison Management.

Mr. John C. Easley, member of the board of directors of the Virginia State Penitentiary, was the next speaker. He said in part:

"There has been an increase of about 100 per cent in the proportion of colored felons in Virginia since 1870. There are nine times as many felons committed among 1,000 blacks as among 1,000 whites. In 1880 we found one white felon for every 3,932 of white population and notwithstanding the more rapid growth in our urban communities, where the percentage of crime is always greater, and notwithstanding a very considerable influx of foreign population, we found in 1900, when the last census was taken, that the proportion of foreign-born whites had been reduced to one in every 4,819, thus demonstrating that with our present system of public education the percentage of crime among the whites has decreased. Whatever the reason for the increase in negro crime, whether our system of negro education is faulty, whether the negro lacks moral tone, whether his political diet is too strong, whether we are trying to fix the keystone in place while the arch lacks foundation, the situation must be met, and coming consequences must be provided for and against."

"So far as I am informed, the annals of history afford no example of two separate races successfully occupying the same country at the same time, upon the same terms, and when these separate races stand at the extremes of humankind, how great the necessity for caution. To each of you, therefore, I appeal personally to give this subject your most serious consideration, to the end that the best preventive measures may be adopted and crime lessened.

"There is no prison management so good as that which keeps the prison empty, and there are no measures to keep it empty so effective as those which prevent crime."

Mr. Easley's address provoked some discussion. A negro delegate explained that the increase in crime among his race is confined to the lower classes, and does not apply to those who are attempting to elevate the race. Mr. Coates interrupted the discussion.

Intermediate Sentence.

In introducing Dr. Henderson as the last speaker, Mr. Coates referred to him as "the philosopher of this association." Dr. Henderson's address was a learned interpretation of the benefits of the intermediate sentence, the discussion of which, he said, has been provoked by a recent visit of Germans to this country.

His subject, "Foreign Views of Our Intermediate Sentence and Reformatory System," was with especial stress on the opinions of the Germans, who had come to America to study systems. He cited many objections alleged by the Germans, and in conclusion asserted that he is engaged in preparing recommendations to the next Illinois Legislature. He stated that the intermediate sentence system in his State has not been given a fair chance.

He favors a thorough test of the paroling system, and a correction of the title of Board of Pardons, saying that it is the duty of such boards to carry out the functions of the court in a scientific manner. He stated that specialists should be appointed to study the results of the law and its administration.

"In no State has any board had anything to fear from a most searching investigation," he concluded. Bishop allows as introduced to reply to Dr. Henderson's address, but he said little more than that he concurred in everything that had been said, and would assist in the passage of the law to be proposed. It was past 11 o'clock at adjournment.

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CONVICTS LIKE WORK ON ROADS

Robert W. Withers Tells Prison Congress How Well Virginia Law Has Operated.

Hon. R. W. Withers, of Nansemond county, in his address yesterday morning to the Wardens' Association, called forth an interesting discussion, based on the recent law enacted by the Virginia Legislature compelling prisoners to work on the county roads.

The meeting was presided over by Vice-President W. H. Haskell, warden of the State prison, Lansing, Kan., who took the place vacated by the death of President C. E. Haddock, of Mountville, Va., who died in a hospital in Michigan last summer. A short business meeting preceded the program, in which the treasurer's report was submitted, and in which it was determined to hold the selection of a time and place for the next meeting to a committee to be composed of one man from each delegation to the congress.

Chairman Haskell, in opening his address, paid a tribute to the dead president. "As old as mankind we have a record of man's guidance and direction; equally old is the record of his fall and punishment," he said. "A history of the world seems but a record of law's violation, of offenses committed and punishments inflicted. Much has been done to add to the comfort and convenience of man, his material wants of every kind have been supplied. In all material attainments man's march has been upward and onward, and his unnumbered achievements attest the strength of his mind and his will."

Work on the Road.

"We claim that year after year a deeper sympathy and broader charity is felt for the erring and unfortunate. The same Legislature is asked to make appropriations for the university and the prison, and the bells that call for vespers service find an answering echo from the prison tower. Much has been done for prison inmates. Much has been tried to be done for their moral and intellectual development."

"Societies have been formed for the betterment of the people of China, Japan and the islands of the sea; but these good people who form such societies are blind and deaf to the hunger, want, squalor and privation of the adjoining street. We have seen those who had all that birth could afford fall, never to rise again. We have seen the lowly raised to the supreme command and intrusted with the destinies of a nation."

"Governments are formed and made for the benefit of the governed. Numbers alone do not constitute its strength or furnish proof of its perpetuity. Society has rights; the individual has duties to perform. Humanity and charity alike demand that the vicious and the criminal be no longer allowed to propagate their kind; that each boy and girl shall be taught to do something the world wants done. Each prison should be a school where the ignorant are taught, the vicious restrained and the weak lifted up and strengthened."

"We have thought of a time when the prison yard would be filled with laborers, contented, happy, free—when the wide corridors would be turned into gardens and halls of instruction. These hopes may be but the vision of a dream, still hope and work on, for the time may come when the sound of a bolt and the clink of a lock will be no longer heard."

Withers for Governor.

In the absence of Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, who wired that State's duties prevented his attendance on the conference, Mr. Withers, joint author of the Foster-Withers road law, was introduced in his place. Withers announced that the lateness of the hour in which he was asked to assume the honor of addressing the

SOME SPEAKERS AT PRISON CONGRESS



FRANK G. BRAINERD.

W. H. HASKELL.

J. S. PUGMIRE.

H. F. COATES.

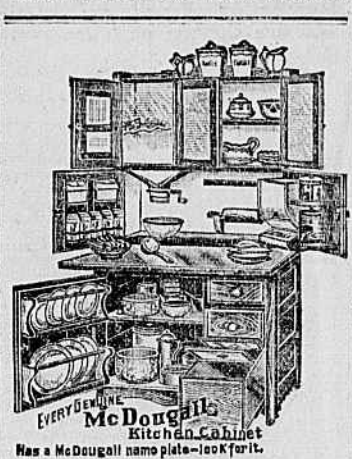
conference had prevented his preparing a set speech, and he begged to be excused in making an "impromptu talk."

He said that the convict labor law had proved such a success in Virginia that even those who had opposed it had seen its benefits, and were now its firmest advocates. He described the working details of the system, and asserted that it had been beneficial and helpful, even to the convicts. He gave statistics showing that the general health of the convicts on the road was far greater than those confined within prison walls.

"The convict's mind is employed," he continued, "and thus you must see that his moral as well as his physical condition is improved. He will work after his release, and it is a known fact that idleness is the greatest incentive to crime. I have had many convicts tell me that they preferred to work on the road to the slow drudgery of prison life."

Many Questions Asked.

Mr. Withers was frequently interrupted by interrogators. In response to a question, he said that most of the work on the State's highways is now being done by convicts, and that the State, as well as the prisoner, is thus pleased. He expressed regret that no provision is made in the prisons of



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JUDGE CHARLES E. FELTON.
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the State for the education of the inmates.

Asked whether or not a prisoner might go on the road, even if not so sentenced, Mr. Withers said that this method is pursued. "A prisoner awaiting trial may go on the road," he added. "If he is afterwards acquitted he is allowed 50 cents a day for his labor in use, but if he is imprisoned the time counts on the sentence. Our law only allows prisoners sentenced to not more than five years to be put to work on the roads."

Mr. Withers explained that it was generally the purpose to remove the convict laborer to parts of the State remote from those in which he had committed his crime, and that jail prisoners are generally separated from convicts. "This," he said, "is in order to prevent the novice from coming in contact with the trained criminal."

There are twelve gangs working in the 100 counties of the State, and the method of distribution is left to the State Highway Commissioner.

That Mr. Withers' speech struck the keynote of an interesting discussion is shown by the number of questions asked, nearly all of which he answered, and the spontaneous outburst of applause as he took his seat.

The concluding address on the program was delivered by Warden W. H. Meyer, of the Federal prison, Atlanta, whose subject "Should Indeterminate Sentences be Permitted?" was dealt with in a manner showing years of patient study and a careful and painstaking consideration.

"I am against indiscriminate visitation," said Mr. Meyer. "When I went to the prison I found standing cards of visitation in use, but I soon saw the need of a change, and changed the visiting hours to two days in each week, and to two hours each of these days. I afterwards discriminated further and changed the figures to one day and one hour."

"No visitor can see a prisoner without the prisoner's consent, and no person is admitted unless he has a letter from some thoroughly reliable person, or else is known to me. I don't think the son should see his mother, or the wife her husband, in prison garb, as the effect may tell on their future life. I believe in distributing literature among the prisoners, but only literature of an enlightening character, and not a record of the base crimes exploited in some newspapers."

Mr. Meyer's address concluded the session.

GIVE PRISONER HOME COMFORTS

Kansas City Delegate Entertains Them After They Are Released by State.

"The Discharged Prisoner" was the subject for discussion at the afternoon session of the American Prison Association yesterday. The discussions provoked many impromptu remarks from persons not on the program, the most notable of which were those by Judge Estill, of Omaha, Neb., who asserted that he had often overstepped the laws of his State in assisting some unfortunate who had, at an unguarded moment, committed some base crime.

Judge Estill especially advocated pardons and the parole system, stating that in his experience in helping men out of prison he had not found one to go back on his promise to reform.

He cited a specific instance in which he had secured pardons for two youthful forgers, both of whom have since become leading citizens in Omaha. Judge Estill was cordially received by the delegation.

In his report for the committee on discharged prisoners, Colonel Joseph S. Pugmire, of the Salvation Army, Toronto, Can., said that the army had found employment for several hundred discharged prisoners during the past year, had interviewed 23,175 prisoners and had met 1,877 on discharge.

The Day of Discharge.

"The day of the prisoner's discharge is a critical time," continued Captain Pugmire. "So much depends upon how he starts his life again. The attitude of society towards the released prisoner often hinders those who are trying to save him, and makes his lot hard. They say: 'There goes a criminal; give him a wide berth; he is not to be trusted; he is coming out to do what he did before.' I do not excuse his wrong, but I plead for such to have a chance. It is not enough to lecture him and even pity him. We must go beyond that. What impresses me with regard to these men (and I have dealt with thousands) is not that they are resentful and vicious, but that they are as helpless as babes, powerless to help themselves."

"I contend that we are doing society a great injustice, as well as the prisoner himself, to allow him to step into liberty again without some careful oversight. What the discharged prisoner needs is a real friend, who will give him the opportunity to rise and do better on the causeway of redemption, meeting him at the prison doors, arranging a helpful environment, and giving him with employment of some kind."

Duty of Society.

In his address, "The Duty of Society to the Discharged Prisoner," Bishop Samuel Fellows, of Chicago, spoke of the great awakening which he believed was taking place in the spirit of forgiveness and the uplift of the fallen, rather than to make him an outcast, unable to get along because of his previous sins.

In dealing with his subject, Bishop Fellows expressed much the same sentiment which has been expressed by previous speakers, and the association meetings opened. He urged the necessity of society coming to the rescue of the released outcast before the question of the discharged prisoner will have been solved.

The afternoon session ended with the address of Rev. Frank G. Brainerd, district superintendent of the Society for the Friendless, Kansas City.

PERSIAN RUGS TO BE SOLD

Exquisite Display of Oriental Weaves at 708 East Main Street.

The rugs of Persia have long been famed. For centuries they have been regarded as the most beautiful of the world. It is a strange fact, however, that it has only been of late years that Americans have come to buy them in any quantity.

For years the American trade in the product of the rug looms of the Orient was confined to a few periodical shipments in small, unimportant quantities. It was with great difficulty that people of wealth and taste in other lines could be induced to use them.

The standards of art being universal, it was natural for the lovers of true art in this country to be attracted to the colors and designs of the Oriental rugs. To-day they are finding their way into many American homes every year.

No doubt hundreds of Richmond people will take advantage of the sale of the Oriental rugs, which will be held at 708 East Main Street, Mr. Meyer Marx, of Atlantic City, acting as auctioneer.

A new situation faces the lover of the Oriental rug today, however. The European market and the better American market have begun to exhaust the supply of Oriental rugs. They have become even more valued than ever and are sought after everywhere.

Mr. Meyer Marx, speaking of the growth of the Oriental rug market, said yesterday he had known cases of wealthy men declaring they would not accept a whole lot of Persian rugs as a gift, and later hearing those same men say these rugs were the most valuable things in their art collections.

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whose subject was "The Man With the Bundle." He asserted that during the past year he had entertained 153 discharged prisoners at his own fireside.

Entertain Prisoners.

He spoke in part as follows:

"It is the custom in the West to take the discharged prisoner directly to the home of some superintendent, that for a few days he may live under his roof, sit at his table, find a home with his family, and be made to believe that wholesome and clean ways of living are to him also if he wills it. It is the custom here to find him congenial employment, to fit him out with an extra suit of clothes, a change of underwear and, if necessary, an overcoat. These are contributed by friends of the society over the State. A suitable boarding place is found, new friends are provided, money is loaned, and board bills are guaranteed. 'Little can be known by the public of the heroism and the pathos of the struggle which many a man makes with the all-but-overpowering odds against him. Things that others do easily, are all but impossible to him. Success is achieved by them with hardly an effort, and he is left behind him only after an almost superhuman struggle. Right choices that make themselves for others are absolutely heroic for him."

"Had he their habits and self-control half the effort with which he now barely escapes failure would bring him splendid success. Knowing nothing of his battles, others realize the price he pays for his victories."

Prison Chaplains Meet.

The first meeting of the National Chaplains' Association, an adjunct of the American Prison Association, was held in the Jefferson Hotel last night. The purpose of this organization is to bring together chaplains of penal institutions in order to strengthen fraternal bonds and to increase the efficiency of their work. Officers of the association are the Rev. A. J. Steelman, of New York, president; W. E. Edgin, of Jeffersonville, Ind., secretary, and the Rev. D. R. Imbrie, of Hoboken, treasurer.

CATLETT IN TO STAY

Daniel Rumor That He May Retire from Attorney-General's Race.

Colonel Robert Catlett, of Lexington, who recently announced his candidacy for Attorney-General, subject to the Democratic primary to be held next summer, was asked last night concerning a rumor that he would probably not stay in the race to the fact that this rumor is going to be one of the greatest ever held, and desire to get in on the same from a feeling of spirit and pride, and as a chance to attack a field goal of \$40,000 that will be offered.

At an international tournament held under the auspices of the American Bowling Congress, during the last eight years have the favorites in any of the three events ever won the championship. State officials produced a feeling of step back and allow some good, well-balanced home aggregation to take down first money, such as the Cincinnati last year, pushing out of first place the crack star team of Toletti, of Chicago, composed of the best rollers Chicago ever produced.

Philadelphia to Pittsburgh has it in mind to come to this tournament, which is being held within a radius of 100 miles of Pittsburgh.

Daily Court Record

State Supreme Court.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday were as follows: Lake Land Company vs. Blair; argued by J. R. Johnson and Samuel W. Williams for appellant and Robert E. Scott and Samuel A. Anderson for appellee, and submitted.

Next cases to be argued: Hawley et al. vs. Watkins et al.; Walton, Whitten & Graham vs. Miller, administrators; Miller, administrators vs. Norfolk and Western Railway Company; Conk et al. vs. Skeen, Judge; Norfolk and Western Railway Company vs. Rhodes and Adams Express Company; Charlotte vs. his wife, who was being Nos. 8 to 13, inclusive, on privileged docket.

INQUIRES ABOUT DUCKS

Mr. Bryan Will Indulge in Hunting While He Is in Mexico.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, November 18.—William Jennings Bryan and wife will arrive in Monterey on the 18th of this month, and will spend two weeks here as the guests of Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Robertson at Bella Vista. This information was contained in a letter received from Mr. Bryan to-day by Colonel Robertson. Mr. Bryan said he was coming for a rest, although he stated that he did not need it. He made inquiries as to the prospects for duck shooting here, and probably will be able to find something in the shooting line with the local sportsmen.

The Society of the American Colony probably will arrange some amount of shooting in honor of the distinguished Nebraskan so that he may meet all the Americans here.

Condition Improving.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] LYNCHBURG, Va., November 18.—Rev. F. F. Bullard, pastor of the First Christian Church, who was very ill Saturday night and yesterday, is reported very much improved to-day.

Mr. Bullard has been in ill health for about two years and his condition yesterday morning was alarming to his friends, who were overanxious on account of his long sickness. It is expected now that he will be able to be out in a day or two.

Hope Given Up.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 16.—All hope has been given up by everybody, but the promoters who expected to build a bridge here, this morning Horsemen are preparing to ship to Havana and other points, where they feel

more confident of earning a living. A well known racing man, in speaking of the situation here, said to-day:

"There is but little prospect of holding a meeting here this winter at either of the track Messrs. Henshaw and Campbell Scott tried to fix the matter up, but the reform element was too powerful. Promoter Rabb is talking of giving a meeting in one of the half-mile rings, but he will probably be thrown into jail if any attempt is made to have betting. The people most interested in the reform here seem to think that the best plan is to shut down light for two years. This they believe would result in the law being modified so as to permit of a short season of racing at both the larger tracks."

Boxing in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, November 18.—The National Athletic Club, backed by a large number of business and professional men, has been organized to give Pittsburgh first-class boxing shows the coming winter. The club has been engaged as matchmaker by the club, and the shows will be staged at the Duquesne Garden Amphitheatre, the largest and most centrally located arena in the city.

Mayor Guthrie and District Attorney Gehring have approved the plans for the weekly shows of the club, and beginning on Monday night, November 23d, the bouts will take place every Monday night.

Six rounds, with no decision, is the rule, and the best fighters in the country will be seen at the National Club's shows.

Phenomenal Record.

ASHESVILLE, N. C., November 16.—The phenomenal record of the Asheville City football team, which has been N. C. justly entitled her to the championship of the South. So far this season the Asheville team has defeated every eleven she faced, including the second teams of the University of North Carolina and Tennessee. No team has been as far ahead of goal line, and she has scored 131 points in her opponents' 4. Her team is regarded as the Andover of the South, and the versatile attack which has won the team has attracted much attention to her coach, Donnelly. Morrell, the quarterback of the team, has scored three times over 100 yards in both the Tennessee and North Carolina games, and although four games still remain to be played, the school will no doubt be the champion of the South.

Rich Melon for Bowlers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 16.—The ninth international tournament of the American Bowling Congress, which was held at Duquesne Garden next February. Nearly all the bowlers in Western Pennsylvania are awakening to the fact that this tournament is going to be one of the greatest ever held, and desire to get in on the same from a feeling of spirit and pride, and as a chance to attack a field goal of \$40,000 that will be offered.

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100 No. 18 Star Lined Heaters.....	\$1.20
1 No. 18 Flash Heaters.....	\$3.30
15 No. 19 Flash Heaters.....	\$4.10
1 No. 22 Flash Heaters.....	\$4.50
3 No. 17 Wizard Heaters.....	\$2.50
1 No. 21 Wizard Heater.....	\$4.